Gazette of the United States.

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PLAN OF THE

Gazette of the United States.

EARLY and authentic accounts of the *Proceedings of Congress*, communicated so as to form an history of the transactions of the National Government.

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ORIGINAL ADDRESS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AT this important crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the *union* of the States—to extend and protect their *commerce*—to explore and arrange the *national funds*—to restore and establish the *public credit*—will require the *energies* of the patriots and sages of our country—*Hence the propriety of encreasing the mediums of knowledge and information.*

AMERICA, from this period begins her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the *empires*, *states*, and *kingdoms*, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, suggest the most important mementos—these, with the rapid series of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that *freedom* and *government*, *liberty* and *laws*, are inseparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new constitution; for however VARIOUS the sentiments, respecting the *merits* of this system, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity of an *efficient federal government.*

A paper, therefore, established upon *national*, *independent*, and *impartial principles*—which shall take up the premised articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the *Gazette of the United States* not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant,

April 15, 1789. *THE EDITOR.*

POSTSCRIPT.

THE plan and execution of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, have received the approbation of a tribunal, from which there is no appeal.

The subscriptions, which are encreasing, have long since exceeded the expectations of the publisher—a punctual compliance with the terms would compensate his labours, and animate his future exertions.

The Government that an enlightened and free people adopt, is a sacred consideration—it knows no party—and its prosperity is founded on the public good.

While the people are just to themselves, the administration of their affairs will be committed to men of integrity and competent abilities; and it will be the duty of patriotism to impress the public mind with favorable sentiments of the measures of government.

Our country continuing enlightened and free, the period cannot be anticipated when a publication on the plan of this Gazette shall involve a dereliction of those principles with which the liberties and happiness of the United States are connected.

With respect to the circulation of this paper, the Editor regrets the recent disappointments which have unavoidably taken place—he has always been fully impressed with the importance of punctuality, and cannot charge himself with a single instance of remissness.

It is very generally supposed that Congress, at the ensuing session, will take measures to ensure the circulation of NEWSPAPERS in the United States; and particularly their transmission from the Seat of Government to all parts of the Union. Justice, policy and patriotism, plead irresistably in favor of some effectual provision's being made. The following pertinent and judicious observations on this subject, lately appeared in an address to the public from the Editor of the GAZETTE OF MAINE. They are substituted in preference to any thing which the editor of this paper might further suggest, more particularly as coming from a remote quarter of the Union.

"Perhaps there is no country, in any part of the world, the inhabitants of which are, (or may be) supplied with public Newspapers at a cheaper rate than those of America. The Farmer and the Merchant, the Laborer and the Mechanic, may, by the means of a public Paper, when he retires from the business and fatigues of the day, take a view of the situation, the circumstances and the various revolutions of the several countries of the civilized world—And it must be a pleasing circumstance, that this is the *privilege*, emphatically the privilege of an American.

"Let it therefore be remembered, that by virtue of this privilege, the body of the people constantly obtain and preserve such a degree of knowledge as shall be competent to the prevention of any attempt that may be made by cunning and designing men to sap the foundation of our most invaluable constitution. But, let the circulation of these Vehicles of Public Information be circumscribed, and the people will at once become uninformed of public transactions, and the more enlightened *few* will engross the privileges, immunities and prerogatives, which in the nature and fitness of things, are the indefeasible right of the whole body of the people.

"It is presumed no American will need a stimulus of this nature to furnish himself with public information. The cheap rate at which it is offered, the love and glory of our country, will at all times promote such a mode of conduct, as shall forever bar the attempts of tyranny, ignorance and superstition."

☞ *Several of the first volume of this Gazette are wanted—cash, and the original cost, will be paid for them by the Editor.*

CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

(Continued from No. 48, of this Gazette.)

CHAPTER II.

Of the Royalty, the Regency, and the Ministers.

SECTION I.

Of the Royalty and the King.

I. THE Royalty is indivisible, and delegated hereditarily to the race on the throne from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

Nothing is prejudged on the effect of renunciations in the race on the throne.

II. The person of the king is sacred and inviolable: his only title is King of the French.

III. There is no authority in France superior to that of the law. The king reigns only by it, and it is only in the name of the law that he can require obedience.

IV. The King, on his accession to the throne, or at the period of his majority, shall take to the nation in the presence of the legislative body, the oath, "To employ all the power delegated to him, to maintain the constitution decreed by the Constituent National Assembly, in the years 1789, 1790, 1791, and to cause the laws to be executed."

If the legislative body shall not be assembled, the king shall cause a proclamation to be issued, in which shall be expressed this oath, and a promise to repeat it as soon as the legislative body shall be met.

V. If the King refuse this oath after an invitation by the legislative body, or if, after taking it, he shall retract, he shall be held to have abdicated the royalty.

VI. If the king put himself at the head of an army, and direct the forces of it against the nation, or if he do not oppose, by a formal act, any such enterprize undertaken in his name, he shall be held to have abdicated.

VII. If the king go out of the kingdom, and if, after being invited by a proclamation of the legislative body, he does not return, he shall be held to have abdicated.

VIII. After abdication, express or legal, the king shall be in the class of citizens, and may be accused and tried like them, for acts posterior to his abdication.

IX. The particular effects which the king possesses at his accession to the throne are irrevocably united to the domain of the nation. He has the disposition of those which he acquires on his own private account; if he has not disposed of them, they are in like manner united at the end of his reign.

X. The nation makes provision for the splendor of the throne, by a civil list, of which the legislative body shall fix the sum at the commencement of each reign, for the whole duration of that reign.

XI. The king shall appoint an administrator of the civil list, who shall institute civil suits in the name of the king, and against whom personally shall all prosecutions for debts, due by the civil list, be brought, and judgments given and executed.

SECTION II.

Of the Regency.

I. The King is a minor till the age of eighteen complete; and during his minority, there shall be a regent of the kingdom.

II. The regency belongs to the relation of the king, the next in degree according to the order of succession to the throne, who has attained the age of twenty-five; provided he be a Frenchman, resident in the kingdom, and not presumptive heir to any other crown, and has previously taken the civic oath.

Women are excluded from the regency.

III. The regent exercises till the king's majority, all the functions of royalty, and is not personally responsible for the acts of his administration.

IV. The regent cannot begin the exercise of his functions till after taking to the nation, in the presence of the legislative body, an oath, "To employ all the power delegated to the king, and of which the exercise is confided to him during the minority of the king, to maintain the constitution agreed to by the Constituent National Assembly, in the years 1789. 1790, and 1791, and to cause the laws to be executed."

If the legislative body is not assembled, the regent shall cause a a proclamation to be issued, in which shall be expressed this oath, and a promise to repeat it as soon as the legislative body shall be met.

V. As long as the regent is not entered on the exercise of his functions, the function of laws remains suspended; the ministers continue to perform under their responsibility, all the acts of the executive power.

VI. As soon as the regent shall take the oath, the legislative body shall fix his allowance, which shall not be altered during his regency.

VII. The regency of the kingdom confers no rights over the person of the minor king.

VIII. The care of the minor king shall be confided to his mother; and if he has no mother, or if she be married again, at the time of her son's accession to the throne, or if she marry again during the minority, the care of him shall be delegated by the legislative body.

For the care of the minor king, neither the regent, nor his descendants, nor a woman can be be chosen.

IX. In case of the kings mental incapacity notoriously admitted, legally proved, and declared by the legislative body, after three successive deliberations held monthly, there shall be a regency, as long as such incapacity continues.

SECTION III.

Of the Royal Family.

I. The presumptive heir shall bear the name of Prince Royal.

He cannot go out of the kingdom, without a decree of the legislative body and the King's consent;

If he is gone out of it, and if, after being required by a proclamation of the legislative body, he does not return to France, he is held to have abdicated the right of succession to the throne.

II. If the presumptive heir is a minor, the relation, of full age, and next in order to the regency, is bound to reside within the kingdom.

In case of his going out of it, and not returning on the requisition of the legislative body, he shall be held to have abdicated his right to the regency.

III. The mother of the minor King, having the care of him, or the guardian elect, if they go out of the kingdom, forfeit their charge:

If the mother of the presumptive heir, a minor, goes out of the kingdom, she cannot, even after her return, have the care of her minor son, become King, but by a decree of the legislative body.

IV. The other members of the family of the King are subject only to the laws common to all citizens.

V. A law shall be made to regulate the education of the minor King, and that of the minor heir presumptive.

VI. No real apanage (in land) shall be granted to the members of the royal family.

The younger sons of the King shall receive, at the age of twenty-five, or on their marriage, an annuity, the amount of which shall be fixed by the legislative body, and shall terminate with the extinction of their male heirs.

SECTION IV.

Of Ministers.

I. To the King alone belongs the choice and dismission of ministers.

II. No order of the King can be executed, if it be not signed by him, and countersigned by the minister or comptroller of the department.

III. The ministers are responsible for all the offences committed by them against the national safety and the constitution—for every attack on individual property and liberty—for every abuse of the money allotted for the expences of their department.

IV. In no case can the written or verbal order of a King, shelter a minister from responsibility.

V. The ministers are bound to present every year to the legislative body, at the opening of the session, the amount of the expences of their department, to give an account of the employment of the sums destined for that purpose, and to mention the abuses which have crept into the different parts of the government.

VI. No minister, in or out of place, can be criminally prosecuted for any transaction of his administration, without a decree of the legislative body.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Exercise of the Legislative Power.

SECTION I.

Powers and Functions of the Legislative National Assembly.

I. The Constitution delegates exclusively to the legislative body, the powers and functions following:

1. To propose and decree laws: the King can only invite the Legislative Body to take an object into consideration.

2. To fix the Public Expences.

3. To establish the Public Contributions, to determine the nature of them, the amount of each sort, and the mode of collection.

4. To make the distribution of them among the several Departments of the kingdom, to watch over the application, and to demand an account of it.

5. To decree the creation or suppression of public offices.

6. To determine the quality, the impression, and the denomination of money.

7. To permit or prohibit the introduction of foreign troops into the French territory, and of foreign naval forces into the ports of the kingdom.

8. To vote annually, on the King's proposition, the number of men and ships, of which the sea and land forces shall be composed; the pay and number of each rank; the rules of admission and promotion; the forms of enrollment and discharge; the formation of naval equipments; the admission of foreign troops, or naval forces into the French service, and the pensions to troops on being disbanded.

9. To regulate the administration and the alienation of the National Domains.

10. To prosecute before the High National Court, the Ministers and Principal Agents of the Executive Power, on their responsibility:

To accuse and prosecute, before the same Court, those who shall be charged with any offence or conspiracy against the general safety of the State or the Constitution.

11. To establish the rules according to which marks of honor or decorations merely personal shall be granted to those who have done service to the State.

12. The Legislative Body has the sole right of decreeing posthumous honors to the memory of great men.

II. War cannot be resolved on but by a decree of the National Assembly, passed on the formal and necessary proposition of the King, and sanctioned by him:

In case of hostilities, imminent or commenced, of an ally to be supported, or a right to be maintained by force of arms, the King shall give notification without delay to the legislative body, with an explanation of the reasons:

If the legislative body decide that war ought not to be made, the King shall instantly take measures to prevent or put a stop to hostilities, the Ministers being responsible for all delays:

If the legislative body find that the hostilities commenced are a culpable aggression on the part of Ministers, or any other agent of the executive power, the author of the aggression shall be prosecuted criminally:

During the whole course of war, the legislative body may require the King to negociate peace, and the King is bound to yield to this requisition:

On the immediate conclusion of war, the legislative body shall fix the time within which the troops, levied above the peace establishment, shall be discharged, and the army reduced to its ordinary establishment.

III. It belongs to the legislative body to ratify treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; and no treaty shall have effect, but by this ratification.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

PUBLIC HAPPINESS.

No. V.

NOTHING is more delightful to a benevolent mind than the ſight of human happineſs, and the traveller who beholds it in any country will by the ſympathy of nature ſhare in the felicity. Every traveller in this country will have his feelings powerfully excited by ſeeing the happieſt people on earth, with proſpects unbounded—Heaven, ever propitious to *America*, is crowning the year with health and plenty, and we every where behold the vivid countenance and the ſmile of joy. The old query and complaint, "*Why were the former days better than theſe?*" is not heard in the land. The people have the intelligence to know the ſuperiority of their bleſſings, "out of the heart the mouth ſpeaketh," and there is a voice of contentment and glow of gratitude—there is a triumph of ſentiment which is American. Religion, which is the cordial of human exiſtence, now expands the virtuous mind with ſentiments of felicity while recounting the favors of Providence, and the wide proſpect of future good to the world, from the events daily unfolding here—Diſintereſted benevolence is Heaven in miniature.

The United States have only to continue their exertions and progreſſion in the line they are in, and they will riſe with the flow of time, until their populations and improvements exceed all the nations of the world. This appears to be an irreſiſtable concluſion, from the foundation laid by nature, and the preſent ſtate of things—In truth there is nothing that can be oppoſed to this happy concluſion, but a conjecture that the people of *America* may be become ignorant, fools, and madmen—But as ſuch a conjecture is againſt all reaſon, it vaniſhes from the mind, and leaves the field of hope every where bloſſoming with flowers, and the moral hemiſphere brightening into day.—From the beginning of time there were never ſo many cauſes in operation to diffuſe univerſal ſcience, and ſuch powerful and multiplied means to enlighten the whole people as are now ſeen in this country. If the deſign of Providence can be learnt from the long chain of cauſes and events which have conſpicuouſly marked the hiſtory of this country, moral reaſoning will confirm the concluſion from nature and preſent facts. Every appearance in reaſon and nature, the paſt and the preſent, expreſs in capitals the glowing proſpects and pre eminence of Columbia. Let the EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN forever be conſidered and purſued as the firſt concern—by legiſlators, judges, clergymen, and by ALL men. This, and this only, will crown with perfect and never fading glory, the empire of freedom.

A TRAVELLER.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

I SINCERELY congratulate the public on its late rich acquiſition of hiſtorical knowledge in the publication of Mr. Belknap's Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire.

If genius and merit are encouraged as they ought to be, we may ſoon expect to ſee a complete hiſtory of each State; and until this is done we cannot expect an authentic and copious general hiſtory of the United States.

South-Carolina and New-Hampſhire are now brought down to the preſent day, by native hiſtorians of our own ſoil, who do honor to their parent *Columbia*, as they would to any other country.

The hiſtory of Connecticut, we hear, is undertaken by the Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, of New-Haven, and that of Georgia, by Edward Langworthy, Eſq.

Rhode-Iſland, Delaware, Maryland and North-Carolina, have not yet furniſhed any regular hiſtory, written by any of their ſons—what little they have, has been written by foreigners.

That of Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Virginia, are very incomplete, and ſome of them more than 50 years behind.

If we are ſo happy as to have gentlemen in the ſeveral States poſſeſſing the fidelity, candor, liberality and induſtry of Belknap and Ramſay, with their elegant ſimplicity and ſmoothneſs of ſtyle, they will not fail of pleaſing. No one who feels the honeſt pride of being an American, will think his library complete until it is graced with the Hiſtories of Belknap and Ramſay, and we may add of Minot, the *Boſton Salluſt*.

PHILO HISTORICUS.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

The following intelligence we had from Capt. Rogers, of the brig Harmony, arrived at this port from Port-au-Prince, Sept. 10.

284 Plantations burnt; 94 ditto entirely deſtroyed; 169 ditto of coffee burnt; 154 white men killed; 48 women; 18 children murdered; 6 plantations, of the Gallifet family, deſtroyed; 36,000 Negroes revolted; 8,000 killed and diſperſed; 4,000 returned back.

PARIS, Auguſt 4.

IT is generally ſaid, that the King is to be permitted to retire to Fontainbleau, there to deliberate with his Council upon the reviſed conſtitution, which is ſpeedily to be preſented to him. Without doubt he will be puzzled whether to accept or refuſe it; for it will either be accepting or refuſing the Crown. He will have leave to go to Fontainbleau, to prove that acceptance is free. This is conſidered to be merely a political farce, for go where he will, he will ſtill be guarded—ſtill will be conſidered as a national priſoner.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 6.

The propoſed conſtitution being read, M. de la Fayette roſe. For a long while, gentlemen, the people have been wiſhing for this conſtitutional act, which formed after mature deliberation, admits no longer of any uſeful delays; but which, on the contrary, every circumſtance prompts us finally to fix. It is at a time when a combination of paſſions and intereſts, is in motion around us, that it is proper to proclaim theſe principles of liberty and equality—to ſupport which every Frenchman has irrevocably devoted his life and honor.

The Aſſembly, no doubt, alſo, is of opinion, that it is full time to give to all the powers eſtabliſhed harmony of motion; that the nation may have at foreign courts conſtitutional organs; that the numerous explanations they owe us may be obtained, that the ſleep of royal functions be at an end; and that mutual confidence may revive.

I ſhall make no mention of the arduous duties which our country has a right to expect from me, (becauſe every ſacrifice to it is due) but muſt impatiently wiſh to ſee it in a ſituation no longer to call for their exerciſe.

I propoſe that the Committee of Conſtitution, ſhould draw up the plan of a decree, to fix the forms to be followed in preſenting the conſtitution, when it is finally agreed to, in the name of the French Nation, to the King, for his moſt independent examination and accepting.

Agreed.

LONDON, Auguſt 12.

A ſhip lately arrived in the river from Philadelphia, has brought over ſix fine plants of the Maple Tree, which we underſtand are intended as a preſent to her Majeſty.

The King of Spain has cauſed the following intimation, addreſſed to the Supreme Council, &c. to be publiſhed:

"After a long negociation with the Bey and Regency of Tunis, ſince the truce of 1786, for the purpoſe of laying the foundation of a treaty of peace, friendſhip, and commerce, by a treaty uſeful and advantageous to my ſubjects, I have the ſatisfaction of informing them that this treaty, which ſecures forever free navigation and commerce on the coaſts of Tunis, of which Spain has been deprived for ſeveral ages, was ſigned this day, with thanks to Almighty God, &c.

"*Madrid, July 19th* 1791."

The Conſols were done yeſterday at the very high price of eighty-nine (with the dividend) an inſtance that has not been known ſince the year before the American war.

This day his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales will enter into the 30th year of his age.

The Church now building at Peterſburgh is the largeſt in Europe. Two thouſand men have been working on it theſe twenty years, and are not yet at the top of the walls. It is of poliſhed marble, both outſide and in; the pillars are of one piece, fifty feet high; the baſe and capitals of ſolid ſilver; but the greateſt curioſity of all is the wooden box, which covers the whole from the weather, conſtructed in a particular manner. All the Empreſs's buildings are on the ſame immenſe ſcale. The Great Duke's dog-houſe has 1500 windows; and the Audience Chamber, in which the Empreſs receives Foreign Ambaſſadors, is lined with poliſhed ſilver—Such is the magnificence of her Imperial Majeſty.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

We have already informed our readers of the capture of Anapa, by the Ruſſians. We are now enabled to lay before them the account tranſmitted by Prince Repnin, the commander in chief of the Ruſſian army on the Danube, to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Warſaw.

"I have this moment received information that General Gugowitz took the fortreſs of Anapa by aſſault, on the 3d of July, new ſtyle. There were made priſoners, Muſtapha Pacha, of Three Tails, (ſon to Battal Pacha, who commanded laſt year at Anapa, and was then made priſoner) together with the famous Scheich Manſour, and about 14,000 perſons, including the troops and inhabitants of both ſexes.

"The Turks defended themſelves obſtinately, and many of them were killed.—I am yet unacquainted with the extent of their loſs, and I do not yet know ours, which, however, the courier aſſures me is but trifling."

Iſabell Stewart, who was on Wedneſday laſt executed for ſtealing in a houſe where ſhe was ſervant, differed materially from the generality of women who bring themſelves into that ſituaon.—Her huſband being a ſailor, engaged as a foremaſt-man in a veſſel bound to Botany Bay, and ſhe did all in her power to accompany him there, but finding ſhe could not accompliſh her point, ſhe determined by *ſtealing* to be ſent after him, at the expence of government. She however overſhot the mark, by committing a capital offence.

Mr. Hammond, the new Conſul General to the United States of America, and late Secretary to the Embaſſy at Madrid, will ſet off in a few days for Philadelphia. His appointment is of the higheſt importance to this country, as he has it in commiſſion to conclude a treaty of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance between England and America. The outlines of this treaty have been already diſcuſſed, and we learn that ſome very conſiderable commercial advantages are held out to America as the baſis of it, which will in time ſupplant the greater part of the trade of Ruſſia with this country.

Permanent ſtock was never known ſo high; at the ſame time, that which is conſidered not ſo permanent, is alarmingly to the holders, upon the decline. Whether a ſimple ſtagnation for a day gave riſe to the report that the Miniſter has it in agitation to pay off the four per cents. or whether ſuch a report was the cauſe of their further declenſion, a ſhort time perhaps may determine. That ſuch an event is at all likely to take place, is a brilliant circumſtance in favor of the finances of this country, and of thoſe who hold reins of government.

From the Eaſt-Indies, the accounts brought by the Abergavenny, are favorable; but not ſo extravagantly flattering as we may have been taught to expect within theſe few weeks by other accounts. When the diſpatches left India Lord Cornwallis was haſtening to attack Tippoo's grand army, and appearances promiſe every thing.

At home, from every quarter of the kingdom, the ſtate of autumnal produce is moſt luxuriouſly reported.

The clubs of Paris ſeem again to be reſtored; but they have not the influence with the Aſſembly which they had.

The maddeſt feat of miſled patriotiſm that ever any unhappy country experienced, is at this time exerciſing in Spain. The Church, no doubt, has the ſole conduct of the preſent perſecution of ſtrangers, which has taken place in every province throughout the kingdom; and let us hope it may prove what it ſeems ſtrongly ſymptomatic of, the laſt convulſive ſtruggle of ſuperſtition.

Extract from a private letter from the Eaſt-Indies, dated March 5.

"I now write you from the top of the Ghauts, within 50 miles of Seringapatam, the capital of Tippoo Sultan, and nearer by the ſame diſtance than ever Engliſh troops were before. The detachment I am now with conſiſts of a brigade of light field pieces, which aſcended the Ghauts without oppoſition, the day before yeſterday. Our force, under Col. Hartley, conſiſts of the 75th regiment, the grenadiers, and the 7th battalion of Bombay native Infantry (the troops the Col. had with him at the glorious action at Trevanganny) to which were added a detachment of the 73d reg. and a corps of Grenadiers, conſiſting of four European and five Native companies.

"Our ſituation in the Ghauts is ſuch, as to bid defiance to the Sultan's utmoſt power and force. The remainder of the army, commanded by Gen. Abercrombie, are in the vicinity of the Paſs, and our principal employ for ſome time will be bringing up proviſions, ſtores, and heavy cannon.

"The whole army under General Abercrombie now conſiſts of near 9000 fighting men, including the Travancore troops, ſtrong in artillery under Major Jones."

BURLINGTON, Oct. 11.

Burlington County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures.

MAY 7, 1791.

It appearing to this Society that the attention paid by them to the means of improving the quality of the CHEESE made in this county, has been productice of beneficial effects; and the Society being deſirous, further to promote a manufacture of the greateſt importance to the agricultural intereſt of the ſtate—*Reſolved*, That for the greateſt quantity of the beſt flavoured, mildeſt, and richeſt Cheeſe, (not leſs than 300lbs wt.) which ſhall be made the enſuing ſeaſon on any one farm in this county, and produced in good order to this Society, on the firſt Saturday in November next, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, accompanied by a certificate from at leaſt two reputable freeholders, mentioning the place at which the ſaid Cheeſe was made; a premium of *Thirty ſilver Dollars* ſhall be paid; together with the market price for 300lbs. weight of the ſame cheeſe.

The mode of application to be as follows :—Each candidate ſhall mark the quantity of cheeſe offered by him with ſome particular mark, and ſhall put the ſame mark on the outſide of a ſealed paper, containing his name and place of abode, which ſhall be delivered to the Society. The letter only which ſhall be diſtinguiſhed by the mark ſimilar to that on the quantity of cheeſe to which the preference ſhall be given, will be opened ; all the other letters will be returned unopened, together with the parcels of cheeſe to which they ſhall reſpectively belong.

A convenient place will be provided, free of expence to the candidates, at the ſtore of Mr. Sterling in Burlington, for the reception of ſuch parcels of cheeſe as ſhall be offered with a view to obtain the premium.

By order of the Society,
WILLIAM COXE, Jun. Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, October 19.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Engliſh papers ſay that M. BOUILLE and ſon, have been at Vienna, *incog.* and that the General had an audience of the Emperor.

The Emperor is aſſembling a ſtrong army on the Rhine, in Luxembourg, and on L'Eſcaut.

There has been a total change in the Auſtrian Miniſtry—Prince Kaunitz is diſmiſſed after having been Prime Miniſter fifty years. A general commotion ſeems to be taking place in Europe—the ſpirit of innovation is ſpreading in Italy—The governor of Reggio in the Duke of Modena's territories, was lately murdered by the populace.

At Florence there has been an inſurrection on account of the taxes—which could not be quelled but by the interpoſition of the military.

In Bologna there has been a great ferment, on account of encreaſed taxes, aſſeſſed by his Holineſs to make up deficiencies occaſioned by the loſs of income from other places.—The Pope's Treaſurer was here burnt in effigy.

At Geneva the Democrats are grumbling at their government, which is Ariſtocratical.

A general aſſembly of the States of Brabant were to meet at Bruxelles on the 22d of Auguſt—The ancient form of government in pleno is re-eſtabliſhed.

An Engliſh Proteſtant Church has been opened at Dunkirk—thus the benefits of the French revolution begin to be enjoyed, in the free exerciſe of religion.

In Dunkirk there are two Dutch Chapels, and one Quaker meeting houſe.

The perpetual rumors of a counter-revolution operate very injuriouſly in reſpect to the paper medium of France—by keeping up the depreciation of *aſſignats*.—But the conſtitution once eſtabliſhed, it is expected theſe rumors will loſe their pernicious effects.

The peace between the Emperor, the Ruſſians and Turks, leaves even the victorious parties in no better circumſtances than when they began—It is called a *Statu quo* peace—but with what propriety may be determined when it is conſidered what an immenſe ſacrifice of men and money has been made about a few acres of Territory.

The Arabs it is ſaid have invaded the Turkiſh territories ; have ſeized the tomb of the prophet, and plundered Mecca of its treaſures.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, all the reports to the contrary notwithſtanding, is in perfect health.

A number of the rioters of Birmingham have been tried, ſeveral of which were capitally convicted ; ſentence of death was pronounced on four of them—the Judges exhorted them to prepare for death, as there were no hopes of pardon ; they all wept bitterly.

An article under the Paris head ſtates, that the Queen of France has wrote to the Count de Mercy Argenteau, the Emperor's miniſter in the low countries, deſiring him to exert his intereſt with the fugitive Princes to return to France, as it was the wiſh of her Majeſty—and aſſuring them that the King was determined to accept cordially of the new conſtitution ; the King has wrote to the ſame purport to Monſieur and the Count D'Artois.

The anſwer of the Count Mercy-Argenteau was that the Emperor his maſter was determined not to interfere with the affairs of France, in any manner which might endanger the perſon of his ſiſter.

The Princes Monſieur, and Count D'Artois had deſired time to deliberate on their anſwer.

The French are now in a fair way of being left to mature their conſtitution, without the alarm of an external attack ; the eyes of the world are fixed upon them, and they will exhibit a ſtriking example to mankind of the ſafety or the danger of attempting to new model a government from firſt principles.

The foreign papers from Germany and Flanders all flatly contradict the deſign of the European potentates joining againſt France—and aſſert that ſuch reports originate with the ariſtocrats to ſee what effect they may have on the National Aſſembly.

The late Dey of Algiers raiſed himſelf from a common ſoldier to that exalted ſtation, and governed a nation of Barbarians for twenty-five years with uncommon reputation—his ruling paſſion was avarice—he accumulated immenſe riches—which, with his dignity do not deſcend to his family, but are poſſeſſed by his ſucceſſor Cid Haſſan.

The loſs occaſioned by the burning of the Magazines in the Admiralty at Amſterdam, amounts to 1,200,000 florins.

The hereditary Prince of Orange is on a journey into Germany.

The harveſt in France has been abundant the paſt ſeaſon.

The Engliſh fleet has been paid off—and what is uncommon, the moſt remarkable harmony appears among the ſoldiers and ſailors—no riots or confuſion have taken place, which has frequently been the caſe on ſimilar occaſions.

Thus has ended the third bloodleſs war of Great Britain !—The firſt ſecured to the *Stadtholder* the government of Holland—the ſecond the Cat ſkins of Nootka Sound to the *Engliſh*—and the laſt, to the Porte the liberty of making the beſt peace they could !

The Club of Jacobins in Paris have wrote a letter of condolance to Doctor Prieſtly, on the loſſes he has ſuſtained by the late riots.

Lieut. Governor Simcoe was to embark for Quebec the firſt of September.

Addreſſes have been preſented to the King, by the principal inhabitants of the county of Warwick, and the Diſſenters of the town of Birmingham,—the firſt thank his Majeſty for his paternal care of all his ſubjects ; and particularly expreſs their gratitude for the recent inſtance of that care exhibited during the late riots, by directing ſuch ample relief for their neceſſities—That from the Diſſenters profeſſes their attachment to the conſtitution, and revolution principles—it laments the want of energy in the civil power during the late riots, but at the ſame time recognizes their obligations for his Majeſty's beneficial and deciſive attention—The gentlemen who preſented the addreſſes were graciouſly received.

The revolt which took place in the kingdom of Morocco, has been appeaſed—the troops of the King's half brother were defeated, and himſelf obliged to retreat to a place of ſafety.

The King of Sweden has retnrned to Stockholm, his capital.

A motion was lately made in the National Aſſembly to inſert a clauſe in the Conſtitution, by which the Princes of the blood-royal would have been deprived of the rights of active citizens, and conſequently precluded from a ſeat in the Aſſembly. This was vehemently oppoſed by M. d'Orleans—who ſaid he would ſooner relinquiſh his claim to an eventual ſucceſſion to the Crown, than be deprived of thoſe rights and privileges. His ſpeech was received with applauſe, and the motion rejected.—The population of M. d'Orleans runs high, according to the laſt accounts.

M. Barnave, it appears, has been thrown into the minority, by ſome recent deciſions.—The pamphleteers and eſſayiſts of Paris, have for a long time paſt ſeverely lampooned M. Barnave.

A letter was lately read in the National Aſſembly, from the Miniſter of War, ſtating the difficulties reſulting from drawing off the ſtationed troops for the defence of the frontiers—and propoſing a ſubſtitute ſomething like the Minute-Men of the United States during the late war.

Peace and tranquility are now perfectly reſtored to the capital of France. The *red flag*, the ſignal of martial law, is taken down—and the *white*, the emblem of peace, elevated in its place.

The regiment of Berwick has quitted the ſervice of the National Aſſembly, and gone over to the fugitive Princes.

Monday next is the day appointed by law for the meeting of the ſecond Congreſs of the United States under the New Conſtituiton.

The following, among other important ſubjects, will probably claim their attention at the ening ſeſſion. The Poſt-Office—the Militia—the Fiſheries—the Reports of the Secretary of State on this ſubject, and on Coins, Weights and Meaſures—the Judiciary Syſtem, and the Report of the Attorney of the United States—Manufactures, and a Report thereon, to be made by the Secretary of the Treaſury, purſuant to orders of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives—the National Mint—a Navigation Law—the Land-Office of the United States, &c. &c.—The deliberations of the Legiſlature of the Union, at this ſeſſion, muſt therefore be highly intereſting to our country.

May a ſpirit of wiſdom and patriotiſm influence and guide their councils—May their meaſures be crowned with ſucceſs ; and equally with thoſe of their predeceſſors, receive the approbation of their conſtituents.

Next Friday is the day appointed for the election of twenty-five DIRECTORS of the Bank of the United States. Arrangements have been made by the Stockholders in this city, to co-operate with thoſe from other parts of the Union in this buſineſs—and there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that ſuch characters will be choſen, as by their wiſdom, prudence and integrity, will render this inſtitution a public benefit.

The committee appointed by the Stockholders of this city, to confer with the committees or gentlemen Stockholders, who may come from the other States, on this occaſion, conſiſt of the following gentlemen :—Robert Morris, Iſaac Wharton, Edward Fox, Robert Ralſton, Jeremiah Parker.—This committee is to report their proceedings to the City Stockholders to-morrow evening, at Carpenter's Hall.

A correſpondent obſerves, that in the general ticket to be formed and delivered in on Friday next, for twenty-five Directors of the National Bank, every Stockholder or gentleman qualified by proxies to vote at the general meeting, would do well to examine attentively a full liſt of all the candidates of every State—from theſe, the judicious will ſelect on general principles, with a ſupreme regard to the public good.

In Europe, our correſpondent further obſerves, Bank Directors are always choſen from among the firſt mercantile characters, or from ſuch of the more reſpectable mechanics, as have by the extent of their buſineſs qualified themſelves for the office.

Commercial men are the beſt judges of characters in trade, and therefore are the beſt to regulate a diſcount-office—but however true this may be, it will probably be thought eligible to admit one or more Gentlemen of the Law—one or more Members of Congreſs—and one or more Directors of State Banks ; yet it muſt be apparent that of theſe, or of characters of a highly ſpeculative caſt, the number ought to be ſmall. All will do well to reflect, that on the aſpect affairs ſhall reſume at the outſet, will the future proſpects and ſucceſs of the Bank depend.

By late accounts from Port-au-Prince, it appears that a coalition has been formed between the *whites* and the *free people of colour*—and by a written convention, the whites have recognized the rights and privileges granted to the people of colour by the National Aſſembly, as well as thoſe which they claim under certain ancient edicts of the French Monarchs.

Accounts were received in town laſt Monday, of a dreadful conflagration in Newbern, North-Carolina, on the 28th ult. a great of that flouriſhing town fell a ſacrifice to the flames ; ſixty-three houſes being conſumed. The ravages of the deſtructive element were checked by blowing up ſeveral houſes with gunpowder. A ſimilar expedient was adopted to ſtop the progreſs of the great fire in London, in the reign of Charles the Second.—The loſs is computed at ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

By a letter from Mr. Fenwick, the American Conſul at Bourdeaux, publiſhed in a Richmond paper, it appears that the veſſel mentioned in our laſt, addreſſed to Meſſrs. M'Carthy and Brothers, with two others, all went to England previous to their going to France, from whence they received their laſt orders. This mode, it was ſuppoſed, would tend to make England the entrepot of tobacco for France, and deſtroy in ſome meaſure the encreaſing intercourſe between France and America, to the injury of the trade with France, without benefiting that of America.

An office is opened in London for the ſale of Stocks in the American Funds.

Cambricks of a ſuperior fineneſs are now manufactured in Ireland.

The garriſon of Anapa, a fortreſs lately taken from the Turks, conſiſted of 10,000 Turks, and 15,000 Tartars, 71 heavy cannon, 9 mortars, and an hundred ſtandards, with great quantities of powder and ball.

The following paſſengers arrived in the Pigou :—Mr. St. John, his Lady and Son ; Mr. Delvyn and Lady, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. David Lowndes, Mr. Drummond and Son, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Shutliff, Miſs Hannah Aſhmore, Mr. Mattinly, Lady and two children ; Mr. Henry Newberry, brother-in-law, ſiſter and child ; Mr. James Baylis and Lady, Mr. George Plater, Mr. Adam Rankin, Mr. Auguſtus de Caunitz, Mr. James Drummond, Mr. Thomas Wood, and ſundry others.

Members of Congreſs in town, in addition to thoſe in our laſt.

Senators.—Governor JOHNSTON, of North-Carolina.
Governor LANGDON, of New-Hampſhire.
Repreſentatives.—Hon. JOHN LAWRANCE, New-York.
SHEARJASHUB BOURNE, Maſſachuſetts.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Return of Berks.
Congreſs.——Daniel Heiſter.
Senator in the State Legiſlature.——Gabriel Heiſter.
Repreſentatives in the State Legiſlature.——Charles Shoemaker, Paul Groſcup, John Ludwick, Nicholas Lutz, Balzar Gehr.

For the counties of Lancaſter and Dauphin.
Congreſs.——John W. Kittera.

For the counties of York and Cumberland.
Congreſs——Thomas Hartley.

DIED, on the 9th of Auguſt laſt, at Briſtol, England, the Rev. and much reſpected CALEB EVANS, D. D. principal of a very celebrated Academy in that city, belonging to the Baptiſt congregations.

This gentleman was a diſtinguiſhed friend to the rights of America and of mankind ; by his death, the intereſts of religion, ſcience and freedom, have ſuſtained a great loſs.

☞ C——, *Chamont, &c. in our next.*

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Roebuck,	Bliſs,	Briſtol
Savannah,	Armſtrong,	Liverpool
Minerva,	Wood,	Havre-de-Grace
Brig St. George,	De Coſta,	Oporto
Mercury,	Stevens,	Dublin
Mary,	March,	Newburyport
Hetty and Maria,	Hodge,	Figera
Sloop Luinna,	Mandeville,	North-Carolina

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/9 21/	pr. £.	105 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	11/6 11/9		58¾ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6 12/9		63¾ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/8 17/	85	do.
Indents	10/6	52½	do.
Bank Subſcriptions,	136	Dollars.	

TO BE SOLD,
And poſſeſſion given immediately,

That pleaſantly ſituated FARM

Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunſwick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Alſo a young orchard of 200 apple trees, beſides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finiſhed. Alſo, a ſmoke-houſe, work-ſhop, granary, waggon-houſe; barrack cow-houſes, two ſtories high and 90 feet long; and a good barn, with ſtabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [cp2m]

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, propoſes to deliver, next Winter, two Courſes of Lectures. One Courſe to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tueſday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

New-Jerſey, 2d Claſs—to commence drawing 26th inſt. } Poſi-
Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual, 2d Claſs, 13th October. } tively
May be had as above.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

BROKERS,

HAVE removed their Office to the corner of Cheſnut and Third Streets—where they purchaſe and ſell CERTIFICATES, BANK STOCK, &c. &c.

Buſineſs of all kinds, in their line, tranſacted on Commiſſion.

They have for ſale, TICKETS in the Second Claſs of the Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual Lottery (the drawing of which will commence on the 13th inſt.) and in the Twenty-Second Claſs of the Charleſtown Lottery, *at the Managers prices.*

To be let, on moderate Ground Rent, forever,

A Lot of Ground, eligibly ſituated, in *Kenſington*, fronting on three ſtreets. There are improvements on this lot, which, added to its ſituation, make it worthy of particular attention. *Philadelphia, Oct.* 1, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the ſame place.

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE MANAGERS of NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, have *unexpectedly* received information *from abroad*, of a conſiderable number of Tickets yet unſold. This renders it *neceſſary* for them (in order to anſwer the deſign of the Lottery) to adjourn the drawing to Monday the 17th of October next, at which time the drawing will *poſitively* re-commence, and continue without interruption until finiſhed.

New-Haven, Sept. 28, 1791.

N. B. The numbers already drawn, both prizes and blanks, will be publiſhed immediately, in hand-bills, and in the *Connecticut Journal*, for the information of thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe Tickets now undrawn.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,
At the Office next door to the Cuſtom-Houſe,
State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, ſome time in Auguſt 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceaſed—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well ſet, with a large woolly head and large beard; walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, ſtone maſon and plaſterer. He is a very handy fellow as a houſe-waiter, and is fond of ſuch buſineſs. He is a great diſſembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped ſo long that no deſcription of his preſent clothing can be given. It is ſuppoſed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again; and reaſonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Adminiſtrator.

October 12, 1791. (1aw9w)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. in 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.
NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		6068
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791.

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.
OCTOBER 19.—DOLLARS at 7s 6.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	7d	
Allum, Engliſh,	pr. cwt.	30s	
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d	
Aſhes, pot,	per ton,	37l 10s	
——Pearl,		50l	
Arrack	pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d	
Brandy, common,		8s 4d	
——Cognac		10s	
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l 15l	
Bricks	pr. M	30s to 37s 6d	
Bread, ſhip	pr. cwt.	15s	
Ditto, pilot		27s 6d	
Ditto, ſmall water		40s 45s	
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.		10s6	
—— pr. bbl.		35s	
BOARDS: Oak	pr. M feet,	67s 4l	
BOARDS: Merch. pine		100s	
BOARDS: Sap, do.		3l	
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.		82s	
BOARDS: Cedar		100s	
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s *pr M.*			
Brimſtone in rolls	pr. cwt.	26s	
BEEF: Iriſh	pr. bbl.		
BEEF: Boſton		60s	
BEEF: Country		52s 6d	
Butter	pr. lb.	16d	
——in kegs		10d	
Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s2s6d	
Chocolate	pr. lb.	13d	
Coal	pr. buſhel	1s 6d	
Coffee	pr. lb.	14d	
Cinnamon		18s 20s	
Cheeſe, Engliſh		1s 5d	
—— Country		9d	
CANDLES: Sper.	pr. lb.	3s 2d	
CANDLES: Wax		4s 3d	
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax		12d	
CANDLES: Mould, tallow		12d	
CANDLES: Dipped		9½d	
Cotton		2s 4d	
Currants		1s	
Cloves		9s	
Copperas	pr. cwt.	14s	
Cordage		60s 62s6d	
Cocoa		80s	
Duck, Ruſſia,	pr. piece	80s	
——Ravens		67s 72s 6d	
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	37s6d	
——Common,		35s	
——Bur middlings, beſt		33s	
——Middlings		24s	
——Ship-ſtuff	pr. cwt.	7s6d 10s	
Flax	pr. lb.	9d	
Fuſtic	pr. ton,	135s 150s	
Feathers	pr. lb.	3s	
Flaxſeed	pr. buſh.	5s 6d	
Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l	
Ginger, white race		65s	
Ditto, common		50s	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9d	
Ginſeng,		1/6 1/10	
Gunpowder, cannon, quarter caſk,	pr.	30s	
Ditto, fine glazed		30s	
Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	6s	
Do.	pr. caſe.	32s 6d	
GRAIN: Wheat	pr. buſh	7s 7s 6d	
GRAIN: Rye		3s 9d	
GRAIN: Oats		1s6d	
GRAIN: Indian corn		3s 6d	
GRAIN: Barley		4s 8d	
GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled	pr. lb.	3d	
GRAIN: Buckwheat		2s 6d	
Hemp, for.	pr. ton,	45l53l	
American,	pr. lb.	4d	
Hogſhead hoops,	pr. M	5l6l	
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	18s 20s	
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d 10d	
Hops		9s	
Indigo, French,		10s	
——Carolina		3s 7s	
Irons, ſad	pr. cwt.	50s	
IRON: Caſtings		22s 6d 30s	
IRON: Bar	pr. ton,	29l 32l	
IRON: Pig		10l	
IRON: Sheet		65l	
IRON: Nail rods		30l	
Junk,	pr. cwt.	10s 40s	
Lard, hogs		9d 10d	
Lead in pigs		40s 42s 6d	
——in bars		50s	
Lead, white		75s 80s	
——red		50s	
Leather, ſoal	pr. lb.	1s 4d 1s6d	
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s 45s	
Logwood		7l 5s 8l	
Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	19s	
——Rye		20s	
Mackarel, beſt		60s 67s 6d	
——Common		26s	
Mace	pr. lb.	55s	
Muſtard		2s 4d	
Madder, beſt		15d 18d	
Molaſſes	pr. gall.	32d 3s 3d	
Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	14s	
Maſt ſpars		2s 6d 5s	
Mahogany		8d 10d	
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	67s 6d	
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d 8½d 9d	
OIL: Linſeed,	pr. gall.	3s 9d	
OIL: Train		1s 10d 2s	
OIL: Spermaceti		3s	
OIL: Whale		1s 6d 2s	
OIL: Olive		6s 6d	
OIL: Ditto	pr. caſe	18s 9d	
OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks,	pr. box,	75s	
OIL: —baſkets 12 bottles		37s6d	
Oak timber	pr. ton	38s	
Porter	pr. bl.	40s	
——London,	pr. doz.	12s6d 15s	
Porter, American	pr. doz.	10s6	
Pitch,	pr. bbl.	13s 15s	
Pork, Burlington,		90s 100s	
——Lower county		90s	
——Carolina		70s	
Peas, Albany		5s6d	
Pepper,	pr. lb.	3s 9d	
Pimento		1s 6d	
Rice	pr. cwt.	21s 6d	
Roſin	pr. bbl.	18s 9d	
Raiſins, beſt,	pr. keg	75s	
Ditto	pr. jar	32s	
Ditto	pr. box	35s	
RUM: Jamaica	pr. gall.	6s 9d	
RUM: Antigua		6s 6d	
RUM: Windward		5s 6d 6s	
RUM: Barbadoes		5s 6d	
RUM: Country, N. E.		4s	
RUM: Taffia		2s4d 2s6d	
Saſſafras	pr. ton	45s 60s	
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	4l 10s 5l	
Sulphur, flour		50s	
Shot		52s	
STEEL: German	pr. cwt.	65s 70s	
STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered		75s	
STEEL: American	pr. ton	40l 60l	
STEEL: Crowley's	pr. fag.	80s	
Snake root	pr. lb.	1s 6d 3s9d	
Soap, Common		5d 6d	
——Brown		6d	
——Caſtile		10d½	
Starch		4d 6d	
Snuff	1s6d 2s4d	3s6d	
Spermaceti, refined,		3s 10d	
Sail Cloth, Engliſh, pr. yard,		1s6d 2s2d	
——Boſton, No. I.		2s3d	
——No. II.		2s2d	
——Ruſſia ſheeting,	pr. p.	90s	
SUGAR: Lump,	pr. lb.	1s5d	
SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined		1s9d	
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.		2s6d	
SUGAR: Havannah, white		17d	
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,		11d	
SUGAR: Muſcovada,	pr. cwt.	105s	
Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	3s	
SALT: Allum	pr. buſh.	2s 1d	
SALT: Liverpool		2s 4d	
SALT: Cadiz		1s 10d	
SALT: Liſbon		2s	
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		90s 100s	
Do. LO. & red C. do.		6l6l5s	
Shingles, ſhort,	p. M.	22s 6d	
——long dreſſed		37s6d	
Scantling, heart,		80s 100s	
——Sap		50s 55s	
STAVES: Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	60s	
STAVES: W. O. hogſhead		7l 2s 6d	
STAVES: R. O. do.		7l 6s 3d	
STAVES: Leogan		6l	
STAVES: Barrel		3l 15s	
STAVES: Heading		8l	
SKINS: Otter, beſt	pr. piece	35s	
SKINS: Minks		1s6d 3s	
SKINS: Fox, grey		3s	
SKINS: ——red		4s 8d	
SKINS: Martins		2s 7s 6d	
SKINS: Fiſhers		2s6d 5s	
SKINS: Bears		12s 6d 25s	
SKINS: Racoons		2s 5s	
SKINS: Muſk-rats		9d 1s 8d	
SKINS: Beaver,	pr. lb.	7s6 10s	
SKINS: Deer, in hair		1s6d 2s3d	
Tar, N. Jerſey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	7/6	
——Carolina,	32 gall.	10s	
Turpentine	pr. bbl.	12s 15s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new beſt		28l	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——inferior		20s22s6d	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old		35s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock		18s9 22s6	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland		50s 60s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark		19s6d	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf		19s6d	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore		15s 17s6d	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new		22s6d	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old		22s 6d 25s	
TEAS: Hyſon	pr. lb.	7s 8s9d	
TEAS: Hyſon ſkin,		4s 6s 6d	
TEAS: Souchong,		3s6d 7s	
TEAS: Congo,		3s 4d 3s 9s	
TEAS: Bohea,		2s 9d	
Tallow, refined		8½d	
Tin	pr. box,	100s	
Verdigreaſe	pr. lb.	3s 6d 4s	
Vermillion,		12s	
Varniſh,		2s 6d	
WINE: Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l 75l	
WINE: Liſbon		36l	
WINE: Teneriffe		20l 10s 30l	
WINE: Fayal	pr. gall.	3s6d	
WINE: Port	pr. pipe	36l 43l	
WINE: Ditto	pr. gall.	6s	
WINE: Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s	
WINE: Claret		30s 45s	
WINE: Sherry	pr. gall.	6s9d 9s	
WINE: Malaga		5s 6s6d	
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s	
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	2s3d	
——ſhort,	pr. lb.	1s	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days,	71¾
Ditto 60 days	72½
Ditto 30 days	73
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	2s 11d 3s
30 days	3s1d
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	33s 4d

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
October 7, 1791.

☞ *The MEDICAL LECTURES will begin on the firſt Monday in November next.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*